Bahirji Samrak Vidyalaya Education Society, Wapti's
BAHIRJI SMARAK MAHAVIDYALAYA
Basmathnagar Tq. Basmathnagar Dist. Hingoli – 431 512
Est.1971
Affiliated to : Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Centre No : Senior – 209
Recognized by UGC 2(f) and 12(B) Status
NAAC Reaccredited with 'B+' Grade
Best College Award of 2020 by Parent University | Academic Administrative Audit Report – 'A' Grade
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Criterion VII – Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.3 Institutional Distinctiveness

7.3.1: Portray the performance of the Institution in one area distinctive to its priority and thrust

PORTRAY THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INSTITUTION

PLANTATION AUDIT

BAHIRJI SMARAK MAHAVIDYALAYA,
BASMATHNAGAR

DIST-HINGOLI 431 512 (MS)

PLANTATION AUDIT 2021-22

PLANTATION

Aim of planting tree is to restore native forests around villages, college campus to protect water supplies. Planting trees and their care are beneficial for to reduce carbon dioxide, a principle greenhouse gas that contribute to global warming. Planting tree increases oxygen level in environment. The oxygen is the most essential gas on globe.

WHY NEED OF PLANTATION?

All the living beings are dependent on trees in some way or other. The trees make greenery around us and they also make us live healthy and pleasant life. They play an important role to maintain a balance in the ecosystem. Planting trees more and more in surrounding has become a vital need. This is because trees not only beneficial to life but also remove various kinds of impurities from the atmosphere.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- To protect the environment and to make pollution free earth.
- To creates environmental awareness and promote eco-friendly products.
- To protect soil and are managed for wood production on long rotations.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Plantation may be established for watershed or soil protection.
- They are established for erosion control, landslide stabilization and windbreaks.
- Plantations are established to foster native species and promote forest regeneration on degraded lands as a tool of environmental restoration.

ROLE OF COLLEGE:

- Tree plantation activity is starting from 19th July, 2012 in favours of Hutatma Bahirji Shinde death anniversary to still.
- The day is celebrated with Tree plantation in the college premises various green trees like Ashoka, Jaswand, Nagchapha, Swastik, Neem etc. were planted in and around the campus under the supervision of NSS and Botany teachers. The teachers and volunteers of NSS unit actively participated in the plantation of trees.

PLANTATION AUDIT

A REPORT ON PLANTATION AT CAMPUS

The present report reflects the findings and recommendations from a recent plantation audit conducted on Bahirji Smarak Mahavidyalaya, campus over 17.14 Acres. Total number of plants recorded as 13,399 in campus. These plants were observed as *Ornamental, Medicinal, Native* and *Teak plants* and they were distributed in different places of college campus. The objective of the audit was to assess the current state of plantations, identify areas for improvement, and provide recommendations to enhance the greenery and overall environmental sustainability of the college.

METHODOLOGY:

The present audit was conducted by a team consisting of Faculty Members, Botany teachers and Students.

The following steps were undertaken during the audit process:

- **INITIAL ASSESSMENT:**

  An assessment of the existing plantations was conducted, including their species diversity, health, and appearance.

- **INVENTORY ANALYSIS:**

  A comprehensive inventory of the plants, trees, and shrubs present on the campus was created, along with their condition and maintenance requirements.

- **COVERAGE MEASUREMENT:**

  The coverage of greenery across different areas of the campus was assessed and recorded.

- **STAKEHOLDER SURVEYS:**

  Feedback was observed from students, faculty, and staff regarding their perception of the current plantation situation and preferences for future improvements.

SUSTAINABILITY EVALUATION:

The sustainability practices, such as water conservation, use of organic fertilizers, and pest management, were evaluated.

FINDINGS:

1. Species Diversity: The audit revealed number of variety in plant species across the campus resulting, in a visually varied environment.
2. Adequate Maintenance: Some plantations displayed signs of attend to, including satisfied trimming, regular watering and attention on diseases.
3. Distribution: Greenery coverage was found to be evenly distributed across the campus, with some areas having good plantations, while others have rare vegetation.
4. Sustainable Practices: Limited utilization of sustainable practices, such as rainwater harvesting, vermicomposting and composting, was identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the findings of the plantation audit, the following recommendations are proposed to improve the plantation situation in the college campus:

1. Diversify Plant Species: Introduce a wider range of native plant species to enhance biodiversity, create a visually appealing environment, and provide habitats for local fauna.
2. Enhanced Maintenance: Implement a regular maintenance plan that includes watering schedules, pruning, and disease control to ensure the health and vitality of the plantations.
3. Balanced Distribution: Redistribute plantations throughout the campus to achieve a more balanced and harmonious greenery coverage, considering factors like sunlight exposure and available space.
4. Sustainable Practices: Encourage sustainable practices such as rainwater harvesting, use of organic fertilizers, and integrated pest management to reduce environmental impact and promote long-term sustainability.

CONCLUSION:

The plantation audit provides valuable insights into the current state of greenery on the college campus. By implementing the recommended measures, the college can enhance the overall environmental sustainability, aesthetic appeal and provide opportunities for learning and connecting with nature for the college community. It is important to prioritize the implementation of sustainable practices to promote a greener future.

BAHIRJI SMARAK MAHAVIDYALAYA, BASMATHNAGAR DIST. HINGOLI.

[CAMPUS PLANTATION]

Sr. No	General/Local Name of the Plant	Botanical Name of the Plant	Family	Total (Quantity)
1	Jaswand	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.	Malvaceae	03
2	Nagkuda	*Tabernaemontana alternifolia* (Roxb.)	Apocynaceae	01
3	Nagchapha	*Chonemorpha grandiflora* (Roth.)	Apocynaceae	03
4	Flame of the wood	*Ixora coccinia* L.	Rubiaceae	01
5	Ashoka	*Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonner) Thw.	Annonaceae	46
6	Columnar-Palm tree	*Washingtonia robusta* Wendl.	Arecaceae	06
7	Bottle Palm	*Roystonea regia* (H.B.&K.) Cook in Bull	Arecaceae	01
8	Dracena	*Dracaena sanderiana* Sander.	Agavaceae	02
9	Kashid	*Cassia siamea* L.	Caesalpinaceae	03
10	Kadunimb	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	07
11	Panphuti (Erect)	*Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers.	Crassulaceae	01
12	Panphuti	*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* Bailey in Man	Crassulaceae	01
13	Nivdung	*Opuntia elatior* Mill.	Cactaceae	06
14	Korphad	*Aloe vera* L.	Liliaceae	02
15	Sadaphuli	*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don.	Apocynaceae	01
16	Kaner	*Nerium indicum* Mill.	Apocynaceae	02
17	Piwali Jai	*Jasminum bignoniaceum* Wall.	Oleaceae	02
18	Raatrani	*Cestrum nocturnum* L.	Solanaceae	01
19	Jambhul	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	02
20	Chikku	*Manilkara zapota* (L.) Van Royen Blumea	Sapotaceae	01
21	Badam	*Terminalia catappa* L.	Combretaceae	07

22	Amba	*Mangifera indica* L.	Anacardiaceae	02
23	Umbar	*Ficus racemosa* L.	Moraceae	03
24	Kandwel	*Cissus quadrangularis* L.	Vitaceae	02
25	Swastik	*Tabernaemontana citrifolia* L.	Apocynaceae	01
26	Nivdung	*Opuntia elatior* Mill.	Cactaceae	06
27	Korphad	*Aloe vera* L.	Liliaceae	02
28	Karandali	*Canna orchioides* Bailey in Man	Cannaceae	07
29	Peru (Jambh)	*Psidium guajava* L.	Myrtaceae	04
30	Thuja (Morpankhi)	*Thuja* spp. (Gymnosperms)	Cupressaceae	01
31	Sagwan	*Tectona grandis* L. f. Suppl.	Verbenaceae	1334
32	Limboni	*Citrus aurantifolia* Swing.	Rutaceae	01
33	Pimpal	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae	01
34	Jai	*Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl.	Oleaceae	02
35	Vilayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	01
36	Zendu	*Tagetes erecta* L.	Asteraceae	06
37	Shindi	*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	01
38	Duranta	*Duranta erecta* L.	Verbenaceae	01
39	Ashwagandh	*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	01
40	Coconut	*Cocus nucifera*	Arecaceae	50
41	Black ficus	*Ficus benjamina*	Moraceae	41
42	Yellow ficus	*Ficus altissimia*	Moraceae	20
43	Bottle palm	*Hyphorbe lagenicaulis*	Arecaceae	36
44	RK palm	*Roystonea regia*	Arecaceae	64
45	Tabebuia rosea	*Tabebuia rosea*	Bignoniaceae	10
46	Bakul	*Mimusops elengi*	Sapotaceae	121
47	Coloroma	*Dracaena coloroma (reflexa var. marginata)*	Asparagaceae	24
48	Jatropha	*Jatropha spp*	Euphorbiaceae	31
49	Golden cane palm	*Dypsis lutescens*	Arecaceae	18
50	Foxtail palm	*Wodyetia bifurcata*	Arecaceae	40
51	Mari mirchi Gold	*Veichia merrelii*	Arecaceae	20
52	Lilonia(kawath)	*Limonia acidissima*	Rutaceae	05
53	Rabish palm	*Raphis excelsa*	Arecaceae	05
54	Ujenia	*Eujenia tiniflora*	Myrtaceae	31
55	Gold more pankhi	*Thuja occidentalis*	Cupressaceae	18

56	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes arbortristis*	Oleaceae	06
57	Well come tree	*Zamioculcas zamiifolia*	Arecaceae	04
58	Ticoma	*Tecoma stans*	Bigoniaceae	20
59	Cycas	*Cycas revoluta*	Cycadaceae	02
60	K Mango	*Mangifera indica*	Anacardaceae	04
61	Market lemon	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae	02
62	Acalypha Dwarf	*Acalypha wilkesiana (Copper leaf)*	Euphorbiaceae	2200
63	Pisonia alba	*Pisonia alba (bird catcher tree)*	Nyctaginaceae	31
64	Singa ixora	*Ixora coccinea*	Rubiaceae	63
65	Panda Ficus	*Ficus retusa*	Moraceae	06
66	Malti ball Ficus	*Ficus microcarpa*	Moraceae	01
67	Mini tagar	*Tabernaemontana divertica (Swastik)*	Apocynaceae	51
68	Kodia	*Eranthemum nigrum*	Caprifoliaceae	141
69	Goldan Duranta	*Duranta erecta*	Verbenaceae	4000
70	Nili tagar	*Tabernaemontana divertica (Swastik)blue*	Apocynaceae	48
71	Jambhul	*Syygium cumini*	Myrtaceae	01
72	Cactas	*Cactus spp.*	Cactaceae	64
73	Pentanas	*Pentanas lanceolata*	Rubiaceae	125
74	Mogra	*Jasmin sambac*	Oleaceae	133
75	Conocarpus	*Conocarpus erectus*	Combretaceae	65
76	All colours mini Ixora	*Ixora coccinea*	Rubiaceae	27
77	Kunda	*Jasmin multiforum*	Oleaceae	29
78	Champion plam	*Hypophorbe lagenicaulis*	Arecaceae	04
79	Panchetiya	*Poinsettia pulcherima*	Euphorbiaceae	20
80	Gerbera	*Gerbera jamesonii*	Asteraceae	19
81	Rose	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Rosaceae	539
82	Jaswand	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Malvaceae	248
83	Nagchapha Big tree	*Plumeria pudica*	Apocynaceae	03
84	Christmas tree	*Araucaria columnaris*	Pinaceae	10
85	Golden cypress	*Cupressus semipervirensis aureum*	Cupressaceae	10
86	Kavdi	*Swertia densfolia*	Gentianaceae	09
87	Bottle brush	*Melaleuca viminalis*	Myrtaceae	20
88	Tecoma gaudi chaudi	*Tecoma castanifolia*	Bignoniaceae	10

89	Bougainvillea colours	*Bougainvillea spp*	Nyctaginaceae	85
90	Bougainvillea white	*Bougainvillea alba*	Nyctaginaceae	25
91	Red sandal wood	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	01
92	Rader machera	*Radermachera sinica*	Bignoniaceae	10
93	Tabebuiea avellanedae	Tabebuiea avellanedae (pink)	Bignoniaceae	01
94	Christmas tree	*Araucaria columnaris*	Pinaceae	02
95	Areca palm	*Dypsis lutescens*	Arecaceae	30
96	Bombax ceiba	*Bombax ceiba*	Malvaceae	10
97	Cordia sebestena	*Cordia sebestena*	Boraginaceae	10
98	Murraya exotica	*Murraya paniculata*	Rutaceae	10
99	Champa white	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	02
100	Red champa	*Plumeria rubra*	Apocynaceae	02
101	Eugenia dwarf	*Eujenia uniflora*	Myrtaceae	10
102	Lagestroemia thorelli	*Lagestroemia thorelli*	Lythraceae	20
103	Desmodium	*Desmodium gangeticum*	Fabaceae	10
104	Pong pong	*Cerbera odollam*	Apocynaceae	05
105	Coloroma speciosa	*Lagerstromia speciosa*	Lathraceae	02
106	Spathodea	*Spathodea campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	02
107	Filicium decipines	*Filicium decipiens*	Sapindaceae	01
108	Saraca ashoka	*Saraca asoca*	Fabaceae	02
109	Acalypha red and green	*Acalypha wilkesiana and Acalypha wilkesiana mosaica*	Euphorbiaceae	20
110	Royal palm	*Roystonea regia*	Arecaceae	25
111	Temple tree (champa pink)	*Plumeria rubra*	Apocynaceae	05
112	Thevetia peruvinea	*Cascabela thevetia*	Apocynaceae	50
113	Mussaenda pink and red	*Mussaenda philippica*	Rubiaceae	20
114	Rubber tree	*Ficus elastica*	Moraceae	01
115	Apollo ficus cone shape	*Ficus diversifolia*	Moraceae	01
116	Croton small leaf	*Codiaeum variegatum*	Euphorbiaceae	10
117	Croton big leaf	*Codiaeum variegatum*	Euphorbiaceae	40
118	Golden bamboo	*Bambusa vulgaris*	Poaceae	05
119	Green bamboo	*Bambusa auriculata*	Poaceae	05

120	Buddha belly bamboo	*Bambusa ventricosa*	Poaceae	05
121	Equisetum pot	*Equisetum hyemale*	Equisetaceae	01
122	Ixora red	*Ixora coccinea*	Rubiaceae	20
123	Ixora pink	*Ixora chinesis*	Rubiaceae	25
124	Pedilanthus	*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*	Euphorbiaceae	15
125	Ixora orange	*Ixora coccinea*	Rubiaceae	10
126	Pink kaner	*Nerium oleander (indicum)*	Apocynaceae	35
127	Lantana pink	*Lantana camera*	Verbenaceae	15
128	Eranthemum	*Eranthemum pulchellum*	Acanthaceae	20
129	Rubber tree pot	*Ficus elastica*	Moraceae	02
130	Allamanda grapes	*Allamanda cathartica*	Apocynaceae	10
131	Kana kambas	*Crossandra infundibuliformis (Aboli)*	Acanthaceae	10
132	Tecoma yellow	*Tecoma stans*	Bigoniaceae	10
133	Tecoma orange	*Tecoma stans, altata*	Bigoniaceae	10
134	Tecoma belponium	*Tecoma stans*	Bigoniaceae	10
135	Rangoon creeper	*Combretum indicum (madumalti)*	Combretaceae	10
136	Adenium	*Adenium obesum*	Apocynaceae	10

CAMPUS PLANTATION

Sr. No	General/ Local Name of the Plant	Botanical Name of the Plant	Family	Total (Quantity)
1	Shirish	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	13
2	Shisham	*Dalbergia sisso* Roxb. ex. DC	Fabaceae	11
3	Sonmohor	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC) Baker	Caesalpinaceae	08
4	Babhul	*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del.	Mimosaceae	03
5	Sitaphal	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	01
6	Bor	*Zizipus rotundifolia* Lam.	Rhamnaceae	02
7	Ghaneri	*Lantana camera* L.	Verbenaceae	10
8	Ruchki	Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	01
9	Ashoka	*Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonner) Thw.	Annonaceae	08
10	Kashid	*Cassia siamea* L.	Caesalpinaceae	04
11	Pimpal	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae	02
12	Thuja (Morpankhi)	*Thuja* spp. (Gymnosperms)	Cupressaceae	02
13	Sagwan	*Tectona grandis* L. f. Suppl.	Verbenaceae	05
14	Kadunimb	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	05

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (BOTANY)

Sr. No	General/Local Name of the Plant	No. of plant	Botanical Name of the Plant	Family
1	Ratrani	01	*Cestrum nocturnum* L.	Solanaceae
2	Jaswand (B)	01	*Hibiscus syriacus* L.	Malvaceae
3	Gokharn	01	*Clitoria ternatea* L.	Fabaceae
4	Silver Yucca	01	*Yucca aloifolia* L.	Agavaceae
5	Dracena	02	*Dracaena deremensis* Engl.	Agavaceae
6	Furcuria	01	*Furcraea foetida* (L) Haw.	Agavaceae
7	Coconut	01	*Cocos nucifera* L.	Arecaceae
8	Black ficus	02	*Ficus benjamina* L.	Moraceae
9	Croton (Short Leaves)	01	*Codiaeum variegatum*var.*pictum* Mull.Arg.	Euphobiaceae
10	Boganvel (R)	01	*Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd	Nyctaginaceae
11	Chapha	01	*Michelia champaca* L.	Magnoliaceae
12	Plumoria	01	*Plumeria alba* L.	Apocynaceae
13	Fern	01	*Nephrolepis exaltata*	Pteridophytes
14	Gulab	01	*Rosa damascene* Mill.	Rosaceae
15	Pimple	01	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae
16	Wad	01	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Moraceae
17	Croton (long Leaves)	01	*Codiaeum variegatum* (L) A. Juss.	Euphobiaceae
18	Cycas	02	*Cycas circinalis*	Gymnosperms
19	Nagphana	01	*Opuntia elatior* Mill.	Cactaceae
20	Petra	01	*Petrea volubilis* L.	Verbenaceae
21	Juniperus	01	*Juniperus chinensis*	Gymnosperms
22	Cypress	01	*Cupressus macnabiana*	Gymnosperms
23	Table palm	01	*Livistona rotundifolia*	Arecaceae
24	Thuja	02	*Thuja orientalis*	Gymnosperms
25	Rubber	01	*Ficus elastica* Roxb.	Moraceae
26	Ixora	01	*Ixora chinensis* Lam.	Rubiaceae
27	Christmas Tree	01	*Araucaria columnaris*	Gymnosperms
28	Palm tree	01	*Arenga wightii* Griff.	Arecaceae
29	Champion Ficus	02	*Ficus microphylla*	Moraceae
30	Swastik	01	*Tabernaemontana citrifolia* L.	Apocynaceae
31	Mogra	01	*Jasminum sambac* (L.) Ait.	Oleaceae
32	Cactus	03	*Epiphyllum oxypetalum* Haw.	Cactaceae
33	Rubber	01	*Ficus elastica* Roxb.	Moraceae

BOTANICAL GARDEN PLANTATION

MEDICINAL PLANTS

Sr. No	Local Name of the Plant	No. of plant(s)	Botanical Name of the Plant	Family	Uses of the plant
1	Anjeer	01	*Ficus Carica* L.	Moraceae	Asthama
2	Bel	02	*Aegle mormelos*	Rutaceae	Wounds
3	Gugul	01	*Commiphora mukul*	Burseraceae	Headache, rheumatism
4	Adulsa	01	*Adathoda vasica*	Acanthaceae	Cough, asthama, vomitting
5	Tamarind	01	*Tamarindus indica*	Caesalpinaceae	Scorpian bite
6	Brahmrakshas	01	*Alocacia indica*	Araceae	Anaemia, dropsy, rheumatism
7	Bhui Awala	01	*Phyllanthus amarus*	Euphobiaceae	Jaundice, anaemia, urinary dis.
8	Brahmi	01	*Baccopa monnieri*	Scrophulariaceae	Memory boosters, cough, anaemia
9	Chitrak	01	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Plumbaginaceae	Boils, piles
10	Limbu	01	*Citrus medica*	Rutaceae	Acidity
11	Kapur Kachri	01	*Kaemferia galanga*	Zingiberaceae	Condiment
12	Gunj	01	*Abrus precatorus*	Fabaceae	Snakebites
13	Bhui awala	01	*Phyllanthus niruri*	Euphorbiaceae	Urinary diseases, jaundice
14	Kandwel	01	*Cissus quandrangulatus*	Vitaceae	Epilepsy, menstrual problem
15	Ashwagandha	01	Withania somnifera	Solanaceae	Strength promoter, conception
16	Korpad	01	*Aloe vera*	Liliaceae	Cough, asthma, piles, burns.
17	Parijatak	01	Nyctanthus arbortristis	Oleaceae	Worms, fever pancreas
18	Tikhadi grass	02	*Cymbopogon martinii*	Poaceae	Rheumatism
19	Putranjivi	01	*Putranjiva roxburghii*	Fabaceae	Goiter, Conception
20	Ritha	02	*Sapindus trifolatus*	Sapindaceae	Snakebites, hair washing.
21	Simaruba	01	*Simaruba glauca*	Simaroubiaceae	
22	Behada	01	*Terminalia bellerica*	Combretaceae	Digestive, Cough, Diphtheria
23	Akshar	01	*Euphorbia nerifolia*	Euphorbiaceae	Skin diseases

24	Jangali vilayachi	01	*Vajratunda*	Zingiberaceae	
25	Kulinjan	01	*Alpinia golanga*	Zingiberaceae	Wooping cough, toothache
26	Jangali lasun	01	*Iphiginia stalluta*	Liliaceae	Digestive, worms
27	Maca	01	*Eclipta alba*	Asteraceae	Tetanus, Jaundice
28	Jangali mehndi	01	*Lawsonia alba*	Lythraceae	Headache, ulcers, fever
29	Nirgudi	01	*Vitex negundo*	Verbenaceae	Inflammation, rheumatism
30	Panowa	01	*Coleus amboinicus*	Lamiaceae	Worms
31	Pudina	01	*Mentha spicata*	Lamiaceae	Gases, worms, antidote
32	Panphuti	01	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	Crassulaceae	Wounds, skin grafting.
33	Sadaphuli	01	*Catharanthus*	Apocynaceae	Cancer, diabetes.
34	Shatawari	01	*Asparagus recemosus*	Liliaceae	General tonic, hysteria
35	Tulsi	02	*Ocimum sanctum*	Lamiaceae	Cough, skin diseases
36	Citronella grass	01	*Citronella winterianus*	Poaceae	Mosquito repellent
37	Gavati chaha	01	*Cymbopogon citratus*	Poaceae	Cough, fever, stomachache
38	Phanas	01	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Moraceae	Wounds
39	Awala	01	*Emblica officinalis*	Euphorbiaceae	Digestive, source of vitamin- C
40	Kaner	01	Nerium indicum	Apocynaceae	Skin diseases, snakebites
41	Nagchapha	01	Mesua ferrea	Clusiaceae	Typhoid
42	Shevga	01	Moringa oleifera	Moringaceae	Eye diseases, guinea worm
43	Dalimb	01	Punica grantum	Punicaceae	Worms, diarhhoea

TEAK WOOD PLANTATION

National and International agencies should strive to promote best practices in the cultivation and management of teak, taking due account of the economic, social and environmental implication of different technologies. Such effects are particularly required to ensure that small growers can establish and manage plantation.

WHY PLANTATIONS?

According to scientific opinion, the world is getting warmer due to increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This warming effect on the global climate and so-called human-induced climate change or global warming. A large part of the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has been contributed over the last couple of centuries by industrialization processes and by changes in land-use i.e. deforestation.

ROLE OF UNFCCC (The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change): UNFCCC accept that human-induced climate change is occurring and that there is a need to reduce its adverse effects. They have been identified the two main strategies, these are mitigation and adaptation. The mitigation strategy concentrates on reducing greenhouse gases emission and these gases are removed from the atmosphere. The adaptation strategy refers to any adjustment in ecological or social system in response to expected impacts to climate change.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- The main aim of Teak wood plantation is established healthy India and healthy world.
- To protect the environment and to make pollution free earth.
- To creates environmental awareness and promote eco-friendly products.
- To protect soil and are managed for wood production on long rotations.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- The purpose of Teak plantation is the protection of the soils and minimizes soil erosion. Teak has been working successfully for more than a century and clearly demonstrates the value of teak plantation for soil conservation

- Teak (*Tectona grandis* L) trees are deciduous and drop their leaves during the dry season. The more leaf litter accumulates under the teak plantation and saturates more calcium in the surface soil. These litters play an important role to protect surface soil erosion and recover depleted soils.
- The life cycle sequestration of carbon by Teak plantations and Teak wood should be quantified and compared with other plantation species and the potential of tapping carbon monoxide (**CO**) off set funds to enhance investment in sustainable management of Teak plantations.
- Teak is a fire-resistant species which grows a thick bark and they reach the size of sapling 8 to 10 m tall and 10 to 15 cm in diameters they become quite resistant to fire.
- Fire-resistant is an important advantage for Teak management on saw timber rotations and is an important factor when considering investments in tree plantations.

Bahirji Smarak Mahavidyalaya 431612 Basmathnagar Dist.Hingoli

Co-ordinator
IQAC
B. S. M. Basmath
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I/c. PRINCIPAL
Bahirji Smarak Mahavidyalaya
Basmathnagar Dist. Hingoli

SNAPS


GPS Map Camera
Basmat, Maharashtra, India
840X+R6M, College Road, Bahirji Nagar, Jahagirl, Basmat, Jawala traf babulgaon, Maharashtra 431512, India
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Long 77.148074°
24/07/23 09:21 AM GMT +05:30
Google


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849X+R6M, College Road, Bahirji Nagar, Jahagiri, Basmat,
Jawala traf babulgaon, Maharashtra 431512, India
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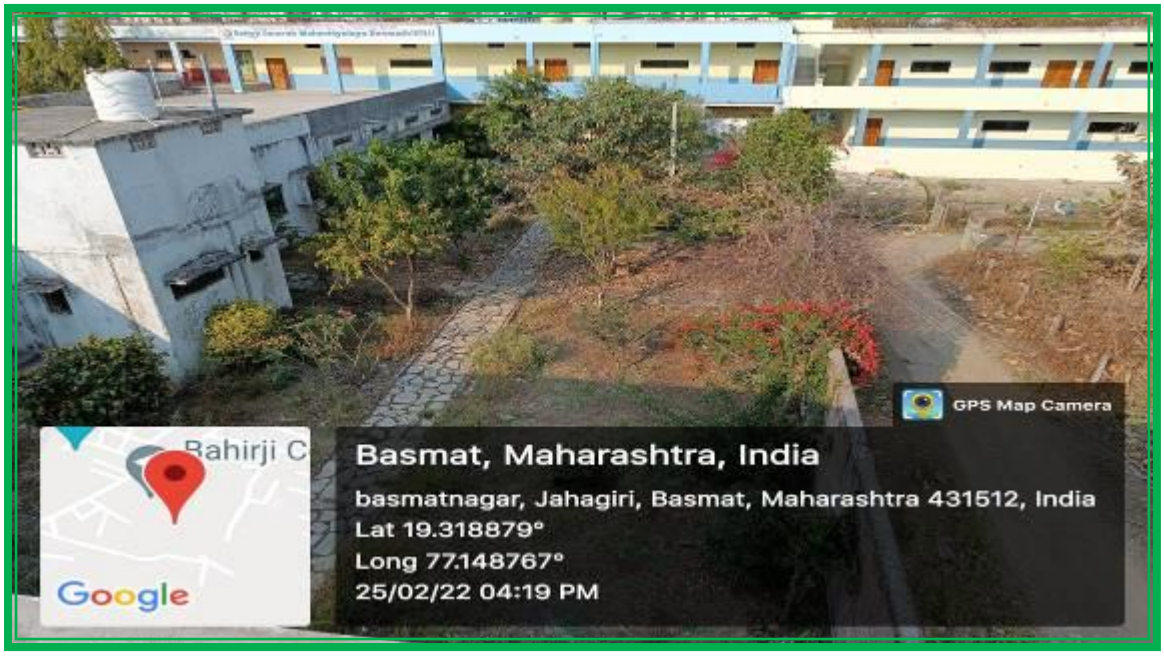
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GPS Map Camera
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GPS Map Camera
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8592+P5P, Jahagiri, Basmat, Maharashtra 431512, India
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GPS Map Camera
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849X+QCM, Jahagiri, Basmat, Maharashtra 431512, India
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Google

In a world with concrete so vast,
Where nature's beauty seems surpassed,
A humble act of love and care,
Planting seeds, a gift we all can share.

With tender hands, we sow the earth,
Nurturing life and giving it worth,
Through wind and rain, sun's warm embrace,
A chorus of green begins to grace.

From tiny seeds to mighty trees,
They stand tall, swaying in the breeze,
Their branches reach for skies above,
Embracing creatures with gentle love.

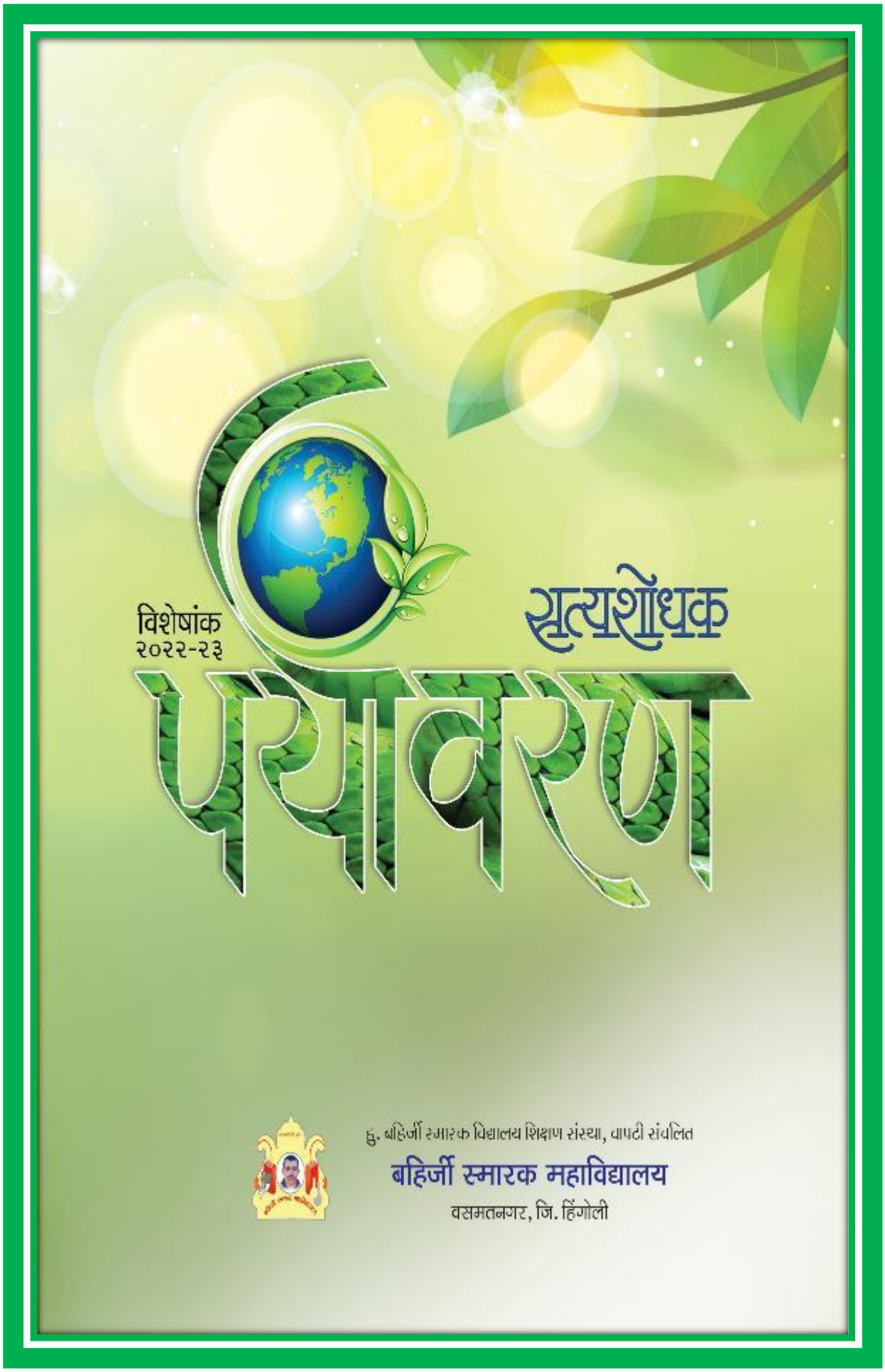
Oh, the magic of a growing seed,
Unfolding life, fulfilling its need,
Each leaf unfurls, a vibrant hue,
Whispering secrets, ancient and true.

Plantations thrive, a tapestry of green,
A haven for creatures yet unseen,
They purify the air we breathe,
And offer solace when we grieve.

With every plant we choose to sow,
We're painting a future that will glow,
A legacy of life and inspiration,
For generations, a precious foundation.

So, let us come together, hand in hand,
And tend to this Earth, our sacred land,
For in each planted seed, we'll find,
A promise of renewal, intertwined.

In this symphony of growth and grace,
May we cherish and protect this space,
Plantations bloom, a testament to care,
For nature's beauty, we must always bear.


विशेषांक
२०२२-२३
सत्यशोधक
पर्यावरण
ह. बहिर्जी स्मारक विद्यालय शिक्षण संस्था, वापटी संचलित
बहिर्जी स्मारक महाविद्यालय
वसमतनगर, जि. हिंगोली

बहिर्जी गीत

मातीची आतून आली, बहिर्जीच्या हाक मनाला
वापटीचा वीर शिंदे, जुलमाच्या धाक मनाला
ही इथली आमुची माती
ही इथली आमुची भाषा
दबलेली गुलाम होती
होती आत कुढत निराशा
हिमतीचे अंकुर दिले, जमीनीच्या खाक मनाला
मातीची आतून आली, बहिर्जीच्या हाक मनाला
ती त्याची वाहती गंगा
जन्माचा किनारा होती
ती त्याची लाट उर्मीची
जन्माचा सहारा होती
तेव्हाही त्याचे होते कर्णाच्या चाक मनाला
मातीची आतून आली, बहिर्जीच्या हाक मनाला
तो लढला तुमच्यासाठी
तो लढला मुक्तीसाठी
नशिबात नव्हत्या त्याच्या
तरी स्वातंत्र्याच्या गाठी
आजही उभारी देई, जनतेच्या लोक मनाला
मातीची आतून आली, बहिर्जीच्या हाक मनाला

- फ. मुं. शिंदे